

Travelling Agents.

Mr. JAMES WILLSON is our authorized agent for *Uxbridge, Scott, Reach, and Mariposa*. Mr. DAVID GRAHAM is our authorized travelling agent east and north, to receive subscriptions and grant receipts for the same. Now is the time to subscribe; money is plenty and prices for all kinds of farm produce range high.

The New Era.
Newmarket, Friday, July 13th, 1855.
BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Pacific.

FURTHER NEWS.

Change Reported in the Markets.

New York, July 11, 1855.

The Pacific arrived this morning. The official list of the 18th division, the number of English killed, wounded and missing was 1437, including 50 officers; French 3371, including 133 officers, among whom were General Macgregor and Major, both severely wounded. Full particulars not yet reported. Siege of Sebastopol is still progressing with unabated vigor. Lord Raglan was dangerously ill and asked to be relieved. There were no indications of immediate operations in the eye of Azoff or Baltic. Administrative Reform gains ground in England. Austria still continues the disbanding of her army.

SECOND DESPATCH.

News is mainly confined to details of previous advices.

The official list of the Allies losses on the 18th foot up over 5,000, but the siege progressed with unabated vigor.

It is said in Paris that the failure was owing, in part, to errors on the part of the British commanding officer.

The English, on the contrary, throw the blame in part on the French.

General Pelissier's despatches are down to the 26th.

The Allies were pushing their approaches against the Malakoff, and hastening the construction of an advanced battery, which would complete the investment of the fort.

A few cases of cholera among the French troops had occurred.

The Allies retained possession of the round Russian fort in the cemetery, captured on the 18th, and also the Mamelon Tower.

Prince Gortschakoff's despatches to St. Petersburg are to the 25th. He states that the fire of the Allies had weakened, and that the allied troops which had crossed the Tchernaya had returned.

Accounts from Stockholm state that the English had bombarded Hango and destroyed a telegraphic station.

The Russians now admit that the Cossacks' boat had a flag of truce, but say they feared treachery.

Advices from Abo, to the 1st, state that the English fleet was cruising along the coast of Finland.

The Grand Duke Nicholas had reviewed the troops at Helsingfors and Abo, and the fortifications at Sveaborg.

The blockade of the whole sea was formally announced on June 11th.

The Allies had given orders to complete the destruction of the fortifications of Anapa. 200 pieces of cannon and two years' provisions were found in the place.

The Circassians plundered the town.

The Russian forces are concentrating in Tiflis for the opening campaign. The fortifications of Elshak are completed.

Operations in the sea of Azoff continue. The fleet had been sent to finish the destruction of Arabat.

There had been a naval reconnaissance off Kaffa, and an expedition against Percep was again repulsed.

Capt. Lyons, of the war steamer *Miranda*, was killed by a rifle shot at Scutari.

Brigadier-General Estcourt, of the Crimean forces, is also dead.

2,000 wounded of the Allied Army had re-appeared at Scutari.

Mr. Roebuck's motion of want of confidence had been postponed for a fortnight.

Major Ridd has given notice of a bill to extend Parliamentary franchise to all persons paying Income Tax.

Lord Lyndhurst, in the House of Lords, had asked information respecting the present position of Austria towards the Allies.

Lord Clarendon replied that the conduct of Austria was neither deserving of censure nor praise; that negotiations with her had failed leaving France and England to make peace on their own terms.

Viscount Cannan is appointed Governor General of India.

The Administrative Reform Association had another meeting at Drury Lane, at which Charles Dickens made a happy speech.

The Board of Trade returns for May show exports to the amount of £8,019,000, being a falling off of nearly £100,000 from last year's returns of the same month.

FRANCE.

Letters from Paris state that a tax of 10 per cent on the gross receipts of railways is about to be imposed.

That at the meeting of the Legislature a large increase of the army will be called for.

A new loan is about to be raised by contract or national subscription.

70,000 had visited the exposition in one day. Orders had been received at Marseilles for the embarkment of 70,000 additional troops.

AUSTRIA.

The total reduction in the army thus far, is 140,000 men.

SPAIN.

There is nothing new touching the Carlist insurrection.

LATEST.

MONDON, June 30.

A despatch from the Baltic states that Swaborg had been bombarded and the military stores destroyed.

The London Times, of Sunday morning, states that the Emperor Alexander was seriously ill; also, that the King of Prussia had been sick some time, and that his reign is probably drawing to a close.

Advices from Yama state that Generals Brown and Pennefather were sick.

A part of the British Foreign Legion had arrived.

Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons, denied that Lord Raglan had asked for his recall. He had been sick, but much better. Arrangements had, however, been made for General Simpson to take command, should any change become necessary.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Cotton exceedingly depressed. Weather very favorable. Breadstuffs dull. Wheat in moderate demand at 34 1/2 decline. Flour in slow retail demand at nearly 1/2 decline. Little enquiry for corn of all descriptions, and a decline of 2s 6d; some circulars say 3s 4d. Western Canal 30s 6d.

The latest despatch states that the Russians had unsuccessfully attacked the batteries of Kugatoria.

The new Northern route via North-

ern Railroad to Collingwood, thence by steamer to the Western states, is becoming the most popular for through traffic.

Professor Hall, fashionable Barber, is now opening out quite a saloon in the Brick House formerly occupied by the late Mr. Wm. Sullivan. Give him a call.

Our subscribers will recollect there is never postage on their papers; this being the case, we hope they will urge their neighbors to apply to us instead of continually sending papers. Any person who subscribes to pay \$1.50 a year for a paper, can receive a copy gratis by calling at this office.

On Thursday last, the 5th inst., the Freight Train moving North, on the Northern Railroad, killed a fine steer a few rods above this station. Considerable damage was done to the train, one fat cow being broken and others somewhat injured.

Yesterday afternoon this neighborhood was visited with a most violent storm of rain and hail, which lasted about half an hour. Although we have not heard of the effect it had upon the crops yet, yet fear the result will be serious. From the fearful manner in which the storm raged, and the size of the hailstones that fell, the fall wheat must necessarily be more or less injured.

Labor and Idleness.

The grand object and aim of a large portion of the human family is happiness; but in endeavoring to obtain it, few, comparatively speaking, appear to be aware that daily occupation and happiness are synonymous. Most people imagine the *summum bonum* of that desirable object, is idleness; but never was there a theory entertained of more glaring fallacy. Man, from his nature and constitution, is called upon to labor; and while with judiciousness he attends to the cares of life, the mind may be acquiring knowledge calculated to make the individual a blessing to the community in which he lives, and he thereby enjoys a happiness that the idler never could conceive of. For illustration—take a tradesman whose time is fully occupied, and how rapidly the wheels of time make their revolutions; while the mere idler is changing from one position to another, eager for some new scene to drag along the heavy hours that appear to hang over him and kill the dull monotony of time. Let us give one more figure, illustrating how fallacious is the idea to suppose that idleness constitutes happiness—take, for instance, a tradesman who has spent a large portion of his days in acquiring the means to live the better part of his life in idleness. He retires from business and leases his premises to a second party. No sooner does the new tenant get thoroughly into business, than the man of leisure will enter into the new shop, perhaps twenty times a day, and watch with glazing eyes the course of trade. He has for years entertained feelings of dislike to the occupation which he has now abandoned; but behold a change comes over him—the hours hang heavily upon his hands—he was too eager, while following his daily avocation, to attend to mental culture, and now that he is old no desire is entertained for new pursuits—his former business receives a new charm in his eyes—and ere long you again find his sign over the door. His life of idleness, or, as he anticipated, happiness—was perfect misery, to him.

True there are persons who never aspire to anything beyond the mere gratification of their sensual nature; and by indulging their animal propensities to the fullest extent, may enjoy a sort of negative happiness—but their short-lived felicity is altogether dependent on uninterrupted health. An Austrian nobleman, on one occasion being asked why he devoted so much time to painting, while he had abundance of means to last him his lifetime, answered "I do so, to keep from destroying myself."

And Voltaire, although erroneous in many of his views, was right when he said, that "labor removes from us three great evils—vice, want and weariness." The really intellectual man, cannot live without occupation; and the higher we ascend in the social scale, so much the more will this fact become apparent. The common observer of passing events cannot help but notice this; and additional proof is furnished, illustrating the fact by reading the lives of distinguished men—whether poets, orators, statesmen, artists or mechanics. We hope our young readers in particular, will think of the subject we have briefly laid before them, and never forget the fact, that in honest occupation we find as much happiness, as is obtainable in all the relations of life.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Dear Sir,—Last night witnessed again in Newmarket one of those most disgraceful scenes, which, as an Englishman and a lover of my country, I am bound to enter a protest against. I have now been a resident of Canada for eleven years, and it is the country of my adoption, and next to my father-land, the country of my love. Now, sir, I consider that in fair play the country and government a man lives under and is well treated by, he certainly ought to respect; and not willfully break the laws or injure the feelings of any who may happen to differ with him in opinion. The American nation gained their independence from the control of England; but by their present course of attempting to celebrate their national birth in a British Colony like Canada, they gain for themselves unenviable notoriety and exhibit great ignorance; in fact I look upon last night's transactions as an insult which ought not to be passed over in silence.

I have written these few lines merely to give a gentle hint to the parties concerned, that their conduct receives as it merits, the scorn and indignation of all liberal and good men.

Yours, &c.,

G. B. HUTCHCROFT.

Newmarket, July 5, 1855.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

British Items.

The papers relating to the negotiations at the Vienna Conference, have been brought before the House of Commons; and the Government was warmly supported. The Peelites and the Peace party, made a furious, but harmless attack upon Lord John Russell, and Lord Palmerston. The Government is strongly supported by the press, and the Country.

The Minister of War has received the following dispatch from General Pelissier, dated June 3, eleven p.m.:—"The Russians have evacuated Soujak Kuleb, and themselves destroyed 50 guns and 6 mortars." The Circassians occupy the place.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" writes on Thursday evening says:—"Besides the despatch published in the 'Monitor' of this day, I understand that another has been received this morning announcing that the flotilla has been sent to Tannog, and other places in that direction, in order to burn and otherwise destroy the magazines, stores, and vessels that may yet remain belonging to Russia." It is believed that the vessels employed in bringing supplies to the garrison of Sebastopol and the Russian army in the Crimea, were at least 500 in number; so that though a good deal has been as yet done, there remains something more to be effected, and it is very probable that the next operation will be as successful as the last.

Within the past week, a very large number of horses have been purchased for the government, and they have arrived at the cavalry depots of Maidstone, Canterbury, and Brighton, for the purpose of being trained. On Tuesday, 37 beautiful animals arrived in Brighton by railway, and excited general admiration. It is understood that these horses are intended to mount the cavalry of the Foreign Legion.

Brighton Gazette.

BALIC—Admiral Banes with a squadron of 15 steamers had left Kiel.

In the British Parliament, a proposed vote of censure against the Cabinet, to whom the report of the Roebuck Committee charged some of the disasters, created considerable excitement.

Sir E. L. Bulwer's report calling for administrative reform passed the House of Commons unanimously.

FRANCE.—The Legislature had been convoked for July 2d, to negotiate for a new loan.

The Emperor had been ill for two days and the French Funds fell 2 per cent in consequence.—He has recovered.

In Holland, extra estimates had been made for the re-organization of the Navy.

The Austrian army was being greatly reduced.

Prohibitory Liquor Law in New York.

We learn from the New York papers of Monday that a large number of arrests for drunkenness still continue to be made, a fine of \$10 being inflicted in each case. The liquor-dealers, however, are permitted to carry on their trade, as heretofore, almost with impunity. The following is from Saturday's New York Times, a friend although not a very warm one of the Maine Law:—

This is the third day of the Prohibitory Law, and yet scarcely a movement has been made in any quarter to give it practical efficacy in this City. All the liquor shops are continued in full blast, the bars at all the hotels are kept open as usual, not the slightest indication found in any quarter that there is any more stringent law in force in regard to selling liquor, than there has been hitherto. The only difference between the present state of things and that which prevailed before the present law went into force, is, that as no licenses are now required, everybody who chooses to do so, opens a grogshop and sells liquor *ad libitum*, without impediment of any sort. This state of things is due to the declared determination as our city officials, Executive and Judicial not to interfere with the sale of liquor; and those defects in the law which enable them to give this action the appearance of sanction from its provisions. It must be confessed, moreover that this spectacle of a law, enacted for so beneficent a purpose, so completely nullified and condemned, does not excite in the public mind any such feeling of indignation as it would naturally be expected to create. According to present appearances the law is certain to fall into utter neglect.—It is obsolete already—more so even than where the license laws and the laws forbidding liquor sales on Sunday, which it superseded. It is barely possible that we may, by and by, get decisions from some of our city courts which will give the law more vitality, and lead to some attempts to secure its execution. But so many of our judges have already expressed opinions on the other side, that there is but little room for such an expectation.

How the law fares in other portions of the State we are as yet but partially advised. In the country districts we have little doubt it will be enforced; and will become popular from the good effects that will follow its execution. In the cities and large towns, where it is needed the most, greater difficulty will be experienced in giving it effect. In several of them, from which we have received intelligence on the subject, liquor continues to be sold at hotels and in drinking saloons as usual. In Rochester, Utica, Syracuse and Seneca Falls the law has been enforced. In Albany the Mayor has forbidden the Police to take any part in its execution. This goes a little beyond Mayor Wood.

WONDERFUL.—The Hon. P. DeBoucherville has written a letter to the *Medical Chronicle*, which the city press has copied, giving an account of a lively and pretty girl of seventeen, living for several months without either food or drink. We don't believe that the hon. gentleman is capable of palming off that hoax on the community; but we incline to fear that the worthy Seigneur is either mistaken, or has been deceived.—*Pilot*

THE COST OF WAR.—The sentence, which we copy from the *Westminster Review*, is a remarkable one:—"Each soldier sent to the Crimea has cost us a thousand pounds; and when we got the precious thousand pounds worth of humanity there, we threw him away, by refusing him a half-penny's worth of bread and a great coat."

EXTENT OF BRITISH AMERICA.—Sam

Slick in his last work entitled "Nature and human nature," thus speaks of the extent, resources and progress of the British North American Province:—

"Now, doctor, I'll tell you what neither the English nor the Yankees, nor the Colonists themselves know nothing of, and that is about the extent and importance of these North American Provinces under the British rule. Take your pencil now, and write down a few facts I will give you, which you may also meditating, just show on 'em." First, there are four millions of square miles of territory in them, whereas all Europe has but three millions some odd hundred thousand, and our highly civilized and overpopulated States still less than that again. Canada alone is equal in size to Great Britain, France and Prussia. The maritime provinces, themselves cover a space as large as Holland, Belgium, Greece, Portugal, and Switzerland all put together. The imports for 1853 were between ten and eleven millions, and the exports (ships sold included) between nine and ten millions. At the commencement of the American revolution, when we first dared the English to fight, we had two and a half, these provinces now contain nearly three, and in half a century, will reach the enormous amount of eighteen millions of inhabitants. The increase of population in the States is 33 per cent, in Canada 93. The United revenue is nearly a million and a half, and their exports amount to four hundred and fifty thousand tons. Now, take these facts and add what an empire there is here, surely the best in climate, soil, mineral and other productions in the world, and peopled by such a race as no other country under heaven can produce. No, sir, here are the bundles of sticks, all they want is to be well united. How absurd it seems to us Yankees, that England is both so ignorant and so blind to her own interests, as not to give attention to this interesting portion of the empire, that in natural and commercial wealth is of infinitely more importance than half a dozen Wallachias and Moldavias; and in loyalty, intelligence and enterprise, as far superior to turbulent Ireland as it is possible for one country to surpass another.

THE CONDITION OF SEBASTOPOL.—The

Berlin correspondent of the London Times writes, June 12, that official reports of the state of Sebastopol received in St. Petersburg on the first of this month, no longer exhibit the same satisfactory picture of things as previous to the last bombardment. The South side of the town has suffered considerably; a number of houses are piles of ruins, of others only the external walls are distinguishable; the theatre, which is endeavored by the Russians, by so many recollections, had ceased to exist.

The Northern portion of the town has by no means suffered so much, but there is hardly a house there, the walls or roof of which have not been perforated by grenades, shell, ball or rocket, or the window panes and frames of which have not been destroyed by fragments of exploding shells. The inhabitants of Sebastopol have, however, by no means deserted the town; with few exceptions, they continue to occupy their houses, even though battered.

In the shops and warehouses traffic is represented as being kept up with but little diminution, even the hotels were not shut.—The only promenade which is left the fashionable world in those parts is the new boulevard in the neighborhood of Kasarsk monument, from which there is a fine view on the one side, of the surrounding mountains, with the allied camp, its trenches, and its fortifications, on the other side over the sea, with the allied fleets keeping ward and watch over the Crimea.

On the Northern side steamers and boats are seen all day and all night plying to and from the Catherine harbor, laden with gun-balls, fascines, balls, shells, powder, and material de guerre of all sorts; while on the landing places stores of cannon and carriages, mortars, beams, and other artillery materials are piled up.

Would it have been believed fifty years ago? Lord Raglan, on the 8th of the current month, telegraphed from Sebastopol that the French had stormed and taken the Mamelon and White Towers. On the 12th day following, the news was printed in Three Rivers, and we suppose over the most of Canada. The intelligence travelled over 6,000 miles or about one sixth the circumference of the Globe. It is within the memory of many here when the navigation from Quebec to Montreal occupied three weeks, and a voyage from Britain or France to America was seldom below the average of three months, and of such importance was it deemed that men made their wills and took their farewells of friends as if they were about to circumnavigate the globe, or were condemned to reach the north pole before their return. The voyage now is often one of mere pleasure. Scientific men propose a submarine telegraph to connect Europe and America. The thing will be accomplished. The great Atlantic will be bridged. Distances will then be computed by minutes instead of days, and the members of the great civilized human family will hold constant communication with each other.—*Three Rivers Inquirer*.

A YOUNG VETERAN.—The Hamburg

News contains a letter from St. Petersburg, which says:—"Captain Verloff lately made his appearance in the drawing rooms of the Capital, and has excited much attention by the fact that, although he is only 23 years of age, he has eight years in the army; 2nd he has served 6 months at Sebastopol, and as, according to an order of the Emperor Nicholas, each month's service there is to count as a year, his six months are equivalent to six years, which give 14 years in all; 3rd he wears the order of St. Anne and of Vladimir, the Cross of the Order of St. George, and has a cross of honor, which reckon for 10 years more; and in that way he makes up the 24 years. Strange to say, although the officer has been in 12 sorts of he has never received a wound."

TELL ME WHAT AND TELEGRAPH.—The telegraph between Varna and Balaklava, like a tail in a penny sentimental journal, has broken most abruptly off in the middle. The immediate cause of the accident has not been ascertained; but when it is affirmed that Lord Raglan was in the habit of using the line of communication for his remarks on the weather, it can be easily understood how that even the wily frame of a telegraph found such a shock too much for its system.

OCEAN STEAMERS.—CANADIAN LINE.—

We understand that news has reached town from Quebec announcing that the contract for the important service has at length been closed by the Government. Messrs. Edmondson, Allan, and his new co-operators, and who have no doubt that the class of steamers which they are prepared to furnish, will far surpass any that have hitherto been employed. The name of this well known firm, who have for many years been connected with our Quebec trade, is a sufficient guarantee that the Government have done wisely in according to their Line of Steamers the preference. They have already shown in their enterprise in the ship building line, what may we expect at their hands in the way of steamers, provided the Government subsidy is sufficient to enable them to put on a line second to none of those already established. Without First class Steamers, the experiment will prove a losing and fruitless one. The inducements to travel by our Canadian Line of Steamers, must be equal to those presented by other lines in competition with it, if the enterprise is to succeed and be a credit to the Province.—*Montreal Transcript*.

MORE VIOLENCE IN KANSAS.—We

learn that much violence is still the order of the day in the vicinity of Douglas.—On the forenoon of Monday last a gang of twenty-five or thirty band-pirates, who represent the pro-slavery interest of Missouri in Kansas, visited the house of Mr. Hancock, in LeCompte, and ordered him to leave the premises with his goods in five minutes.—Mr. H. refused to comply with the demand, when the ruffians, led on by Mr. Jones, of Westport, marched to the front of the house, and ordered the company to fire upon him. A parley ensued, after which he departed the habitation erected with much labor, and allowed his goods to be taken out on the open prairie. It is said that a man by the name of Simmons pretended to own the claim. After leaving Hancock's claim they visited the dwelling of Mr. Oakley, and re-enacted the scenes just narrated, with the addition that the torch was applied and the tenement burned. Mr. Oakley's claim was purchased from a southerner a few months since for \$250, but the new occupant was in favor of making Kansas a free state, hence the outrage.—*Kansas paper*.

PROHIBITION IN INDIANA AND ILLINOIS.—

Attica (Ind.) June 13, 1855. This is a great day for Indiana. King Alcohol, after an almost uninterrupted reign of over forty years in this State, has been dethroned; and to-day witnesses the coronation of his successor, the Queen of Temperance. Last night the citizens of our town convened to exchange congratulations on the happy event. But one feeling prevailed—all were determined to enforce the law, at whatever hazard. The liquor sellers demur, but the less they say about the matter the better. A few examples will probably reduce the number of the gentlemen within bounds. But they will not submit without a desperate struggle. We learn from reliable sources that a fund of \$10,000 has been raised at the capital of our state to employ counsel to test the constitutionality of the Law before the proper tribunal. The friends of the Law do not shrink from investigation, so confident are they that it will be sustained in the main. The Prohibitory Law passed by the Legislature of Illinois, and submitted for ratification to the people, it is feared has been defeated. The northern portion of the State gave a handsome majority in favor of the Law; but the southern part, denominated Egypt, which is still enshrouded in darkness *en masse* against it.

AN OLD WORLD CONTRACT COMING INTO

COURT.—A strange lawsuit is about to take place at Vienna. One of the small islands of the Adriatic belonged to the Greek monasteries on Mount Athos, but of which the monks were unable to defend their sovereignty when the prestige of the Church began to decline, and proved insufficient for protection. They therefore leased the sovereignty of the island to the Republic of Ragusa, for 1,000 gold ducats a year. The Republic faithfully paid the rent, and when Napoleon I occupied Dalmatia he did not fail to send the 1,000 ducats to Mount Athos. But in 1815 the Congress of Vienna transferred Ragusa and all its dependencies to Austria, which, under the pretext that the debt was a debt of the Republic not of the town of Ragusa, repudiated the claim of the Monks. The Abbot of the Monastery believes the present moment to be eminently opportune for recovering his rights, since the rights and privileges of the Christian subjects of the Sultan are the belligerent parties, and resolved to sue the Government of Austria at the Supreme Court of Vienna. In spite of the difficulties thrown in the way of the Queen's enlisting officers by the German Courts, the formation of the British Foreign Legion proceeds briskly; the recruits are organized at Dover; the Switzer and them excite the admiration of the English for their military deportment and muscular development.

SUBMARINE PETARDS AT KERTCH.—The

Monitor contains a despatch from Admiral Bruat, dated June 1, in which, describing the advance through the passage of Cape St. Paul, he says:—"A great many ships had been sunk in the pass. Scattered by the currents and the melting of the ice, these ships were so many reefs, the approach to which was not revealed by soundings, and of the position of which we were entirely ignorant. The enemy had also laid here and there at the bottom some infernal machines, like those we have found in the arsenal of Kertch, where we have been able to examine them at our leisure. A triple wire, cased in gutta percha, connected these machines with an electric apparatus placed in the St. Paul battery. In this manner it was possible to have been easy, as soon as our ships got entangled in the pass, to cause these submarine petards to explode instantaneously under their sides, the effect of which explosion must be decisive, provided it were to take place at the precise moment."

A further alteration has taken place in the dress of the Royal Foot Artillery. The design was approved of by the Queen on the 2nd inst. The new cap is to be small in size, but similar in point of shape to that worn by the Horse Artillery. The covering of black fur is to display the novelty of having the white feather, royal arms, &c., on the side, instead of in the front. There is to be no band. A scarlet bag is to flow from the top. The new design possesses for the soldier one desideratum, viz., that of lightness.

The following extract, taken from the

official biography of General Pelissier is at the present time going the round of the British press.

Some years ago Pelissier on parade one morning got angry with a *sous-officier* of a cavalry regiment, whose *tenue* seemed to him quite defective; he abused the man most violently, and not content with that, cut him across the face with his whip. The man seized one of his pistols, and on the instant endeavored to fire at his commanding officer, but the pistol missed fire. Pelissier, swearing a fearful oath, but otherwise quite calm, said, "Follow me, I'll tell you what I order three days' arrest (*trois jours de salle de Police*), for not having your arms in better order!" My informant added: "You can't think how this act impressed every one present, and how Pelissier was brutally but always stood in his way, rose in our estimation, not only for his impetuous courage, but from the clever way in which he got out of a scrape, and the general way he had treated a subaltern."

All the letters coming here from the Crimea bring daily confirmation of the fact that Pelissier will positively not hear of any plans but his own and is determined to pursue them. He is perfectly right, says all those who reflect upon his circumstances; for the Emperor, however, he may be internally annoyed at not being allowed to dictate the operations of the army, can show no ill-humor, no successful general.

THE KALAMAZOO GAZETTE

which come into existence since expressed its fears, that the wheat crop in Michigan was nearly destroyed by the fly, now says the indication of the crops are more encouraging. A recent tower through the different portions of the country has convinced us that the wheat crop is anything but a failure. True, some pieces are cut off, but is equally true that many fields will go from 10 to fifteen bushels to the acre, and the crop generally is improving rapidly since the recent rains; corn is somewhat backward, but there is an unusual quantity planted, and a few days of warm weather like that whereon we write this, and corn will have the growth usual to it at this season of the year. Timothy and clover will be unusually large. Oats, potatoes and spring crops, generally look very promising. If you hear any farmer complaining very loud, and predicting a famine, just set him down for an "old croaker."

CIRCULARS IN THE MAILS.—REGISTER-

ING LETTERS.—The Post Master General of the United States has decided that the enclosing circulars, or rather printed matter, in envelopes upon which is printed, impressed or written, the name, &c., of the person or persons issuing such circulars, not only subject to the entire package to letter postage according to the expenses requirements of the act of 1852, but that such postage must be prepaid to entitle the package to be mailed. If unpaid being under the law treated as letters, they are of course, returned to the dead letter office.

Also, postmasters should make no record or marks upon registered letters, by which the fact of its containing money or other valuables may be suspected or made known. It has been ascertained that in some instances, postmasters are in the habit of marking the word "registered" on the outside of such letters, together with the amount of such money enclosed. The practice is unauthorized and impolitic, and is forbidden by the department.

Some of the London letter writers predict that it will be extremely difficult for Lord Raglan and Gen. Pelissier to get along harmoniously. The former is cool, calm, and cautious, and rarely bets without thinking twice; while the latter is bold and impulsive, brave as a lion, but sometimes hot and hasty. One account states that in the recent movement which was so successful for never for a moment consulted Lord Raglan; while another states that he ordered the telegraph wires to be cut, with the object of preventing the receipt of instructions from Paris.—*Globe*.

RECRUITING FOR THE ENGLISH ARMY IN

GERMANY.—In a correspondence from Hamburg it is stated that the recruiting is going on satisfactorily; but in a somewhat secret way. A large number of young men without work, who do not know what to do, are induced by the considerable bounty of forty Prussian dollars to join the Foreign Legion.

A correspondent suggests to house-keepers to keep their ashes, and use them to strew their yards and other back premises, as a corrective of bad odors from the decomposition of vegetable and other matter in warm weather. The alkali contained in them converts a miasmatic poison into an inert substance. The suggestion is a good one.

Between fifteen and sixteen thousand reaping machines, it is said will be manufactured and sold this year in the United States. The demand is so great that manufacturers cannot make them fast enough for their orders.—This affords evidence of agricultural prosperity, as the cost of these machines will amount to nearly two millions of dollars.

There are but four cities in Russia that contain a population of more than 50,000 inhabitants. They are St. Petersburg, 470,000; Warsaw, 151,700; and Odessa, 50,155. Sebastopol had (before the siege) a population of 41,155. There are only twenty-five other cities which are inhabited by more than 25,000 persons.

By Grand Trunk Line to Newmarket.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 12, 1855.

Flour.—Firm, and in good demand, sales 4,000 bbls. at \$3 50 a \$3 for common to choice and extra State; \$3 50 for common to good western. Canadian firmer.

Grain.—Holders of wheat very firm, sales 1,350 bush new and white southern at \$2 37 1/2 a \$2 40c.

TORONTO MARKETS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, RESPECTFULLY SOLICITS THE PATRON-
AGE OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE SURROUNDING
COUNTRY; WHO ARE DESIROUS OF HAVING WORK DONE TO
ORDER, IN HIS LINE OF BUSINESS.

Horse-shoeing Done
With neatness and despatch. Plough and Harrow
for sale; and Implements of Farming made up at
short notice. He hopes by punctuality and strict
attention to business, to procure a share of public
favour.

T. B. WALTON.

Aurora, May 1st, 1855. 11-13

Kermott, Brother & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

 **DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Tur-**
pentine, Varnish, Dyestuffs, Spices,
Rosin, Garden Seeds, &c., &c.


 The Newmarket Free Press, a Family, Religious,
 Hair Oil, Excise &c., &c., &c.
 Newmarket, March 29, 1855.

DR. E. P. KERMORANT
 Electric Physician & Surgeon.
 WOULD respectfully announce to his inhabi-
 tants of Newmarket and vicinity, that he is
 now prepared to treat *Dyspepsia* of any kind; so the
 Reform Principle, without the use of "MINERAL
 POISONS."

Dr. K. would say to those afflicted with Cancer, Fever Sores, and Old Sores of any kind, that if he undertakes to cure them, no charge will be made unless cured.

Vegetable Medicines

For sale at his Office, Wholesale & Retail, 27, Newmarket, March 23, 1855. 18-8

For Sale
 IN the flourishing Village of Newmarket,
 'BRICK DWELDING AND outhouse',
 Situated on Main Street, near the Railroad Depot,
 and occupied by the subscriber.
 W. SULLIVAN.
 Newmarket, May 22, 1855. 16-13

The Prairie Blossom
 A New Brand of
 U. S. PATENT

Honey Dew Plug Tobacco,
Manufactured from the best Virginia Leaf.
Price 1s 3d per lb.
Sold only, in Toronto, by
THOS. BROWN & CO.,
GEOXGZ, &c.
47, Yonge Street, 3 doors North of King-st.

Spring and Summer Circular.

Miss Ellen Maguire

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the Ladies of
Newmarket and surrounding country, that she
has just received a large and splendid stock of
Milinery and Silk Capes,
Of the latest styles and fashions, from 12s 6d up-
wards.

Bonnets, Artificial Flowers, &c.,
In great variety, kept constantly on hand. Dresses
made to order. Work exchanged, if not approved.

Patterns will be sold.
Newmarket, April 20, 1855.

**ESTATE OF THE LATE
Robert Kirkpatrick.**

THE Undersigned, duly appointed by law, to administer the Estate of my late husband, request all parties indebted to the said Estate to make payment without delay; and all parties having

claims, to be held in the cause for settlement.
(Signed) MARY KIRKPATRICK,
Administratrix. if-B
Newmarket, March 24, 1855.
The Stock in Trade selling off at prime Cost. if-B

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public that he is now prepared to contract for Buildings. Having had experience in Toronto in some of the best shops, is able to do work in the Neatest Style—working constantly on hand all sorts of Joiner's Work.

Doors, Sash, Window-blinds.

Mouldings of any size, Fan Lights, Trusses, &c. &c.; made to Order, and all work Warranted.

SHOP—Late Player's Tavern, Yonge-street.

All orders pre-paid, punctually attended to.

JOHN RANKIN,
Builder.

Aurora, March 9. 1855.

North Richardson,
CONVEYANCER, LAND AGENT, &c.
Commissioner in the Queen's Bench.
OFFICE—Old Stand, Prospect Street.
Newmarket, 1855.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

If you desire to leave your family in comfortable
circumstances after your decease, have your life
insured by THOMAS NIXON,
Agent for the "Beacon" Life Assurance
Company of London (England.)

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS.

A FEW Blank Account Books, such as Ledgers
Day-Books, &c, ruled for Double and Single
entry, for sale cheap. Apply at the
NEW ERA OFFICE
Newmarket, November 29th, 1854.

Ploughs! Ploughs! Ploughs!
Manufactured by the subscriber, GREY'S Im-
proved PLOUGH, with Wrought Iron Heads.
Horse-shoeing Done.
Warranted to give satisfaction. All kinds of Farm-
ers' Blacksmithing done to order.
Wanted Immediately, an *Apprentice*.
JAMES S. WETHERELL,
Prospect Street, Newmarket, April 26, 1855. Twt11

C. H. FOSTER,
Produce, Commission and For-
warding Merchant,
NO. 9, WATER STREET, NEW YORK.
PARTICULAR attention paid to the receipt and
sale of all kinds of Canada Produce and Pro-
visions.

REFERENCES:
Messrs. J. H. Redfield & Co., Forwarders, N. Y.
Foot & Little, Forwarders, Buffalo.
Grant, Armstrong & Co., Albany.
Hon. Melby Strong, Mayor, Rochester.
April 26, 1855.
CASH ADVANCES MADE

Upon produce shipped to the above party, by
J. O. BUTLER,
No. 3, Commercial Buildings, Yonge-st.
Toronto, April 25, 1855. 1y12

